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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

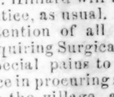
DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON  DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.
They will be found at the old stand,
Opposite Eagle Hotel,
with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.
A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELLSBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 32.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1858. [WHOLE No. 448.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.
W. W. McDOWELL.
January 29, 1857.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for
TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
And any other style of Work in their line.
Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of
CLOTHING,
and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.
Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not
ASTON.
August 18, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, DEAVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

The Third Volume
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND ONE OF THE BEST
FAMILY RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE SOUTH.
Terms: $1,50 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.
NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE
Address the Editor,
REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1858. 3m.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made
CLOTHING,
consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.
We would call particular attention to our stock of
Boots, Shoes, and Hats,
Broad Cloths, English and
French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a
Gentleman's Furnishing Store.
We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj. Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.
SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)
HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.
He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable
Summer Home,
to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.
No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.
He may mention that strong
Sulphur and Chalybeate Water
has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.
Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.
J. R. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS
FOR
1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.
The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, March 19, '57.

Strictly for Cash.

FOR sale a lot of Tennessee Superfine FLOUR, at $3 per sack, by
Nov. 19. SMITH & CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.
W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

[From the N. C. Planter.]
RALEIGH, Jan. 13, 1858.

A. M. Gorman, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—I send you for publication in the first number of your Agricultural paper, the enclosed papers, submitted to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at their late meeting, by Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Davidson. Upon Lot No. 1, the premium of $40 was awarded and upon Lot No. 2, the premium of $50. The Executive Committee were in session three days, and were occupied most of the time in examining the Essays on "Hill-side Ditching." There were four Essays on this important subject, and all were of so high a character that the Committee determined to delay the decision upon their merits until the next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday of Wake Superior Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
W. D. COOKE,
Sec. Ex. Com.

LOT No. 1.
LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C. }
October, 1857. }

To the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society:

I submit a concise statement of the various particulars representing the cultivation and product of the Lot N. 1, in Wheat, in 1857, submitted to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

LOT No. 1.—*At my Trentham Place.*—This Plantation was bought in 1828. The Lot named had been entirely exhausted and had not been in cultivation for a few years, and constituted a part of a grazing Common, and would not have repaid for cultivation as it then was. It consisted of 8 acres and 36 hundredths, and was set apart for a grazing lot, if it could be made to produce clover.

After cleansing the land of stones, which were put into underdrains, in a low flat part of it, and grubbing up the sassafras, old peach trees, mulberry shrubs, persimmon bushes, &c., it was cultivated in corn and oats to cleanse it and test its remaining powers, with very poor returns. Eventually it was broken up seven inches deep and sowed in oats at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, and they turned under in the milk state the last of June, 1843. Lightly manured all over the next Spring and put in corn. The result, a good crop followed, with the next year a good crop of oats and stand of clover from spring seeding. The rotation has been since, mainly corn, oats, clover. The latter grazed until within a few years, since I have began the cultivation of Wheat. The rotation has been an irregular one—mainly, wheat, corn, wheat, clover, clover.

The wheat crop now submitted, followed the last crop of clover in this rotation and was grazed very close. In August the lot was coultered 15 inches deep with three horses, 10 inches apart in the furrows, and grazed in the mean time. Fallowed the last of August and first of September with three horse turning plows, to the depth of 8 inches—harrowed with heavy three horse harrows.—The Fall season being very dry, and the fallowing being across the coulter furrows, the ground broke up into very large clods, upon which the harrows could not have much effect. The cloderusher (made by R. Sinclair, Jr., of Baltimore) was then introduced and passed with much effect over the whole, and repeated over the cloddiest portions. On the first week of November the Wheat and Guano was sowed—two bushels and one-eighth of the former, and 250ths of the latter. Plowed in with one horse sharp, shovel plows, harrowed and then rolled with the cloderusher. The use of the harrow seemed most effective in tearing up and bringing to the surface the remaining clods, which were most beautifully reduced by the cloderusher. The field was brought into the most beautiful, fine and well pulverized condition, and left so until the 10th of last March, when it was sown in grass seeds, viz: 6 quarts of clover seed, and one bushel of orchard grass.

The wheat (white Etrurian) was cut on the 21st of June, with a three horse reaper, (made by Obed Hussey, of Baltimore,) and was saved very clean. It could not have been cut with grain cradles, without great difficulty and loss. It stood very thick on the ground and much of it five feet six inches in height.

The yield, forty-six bushels and sixty-four hundredths per acre—of 60 lbs. to the bushel.

This lot, I omitted to mention, was frequently dressed when in the clover part of the rotation, with leached ashes and Plaster of Paris, at the rate of 10 bushels per acre of the former, to 1 bushel of the latter.

The soil, a deep, heavy, red clay loam.—The natural growth on adjoining and similar lands, red and white oak, gum, hickory, dogwood, and wild grape vines. The largest yield heretofore on an adjoining lot, was 35 bushels per acre without Guano.

ESTIMATED COST OF LABOR, SEEDS, MANURES, &C.

Coultering (3 horses)	$2 50	per acre.
Plowing (3 horses)	2 50	" "
Harrowing (3 horses)	0 40	" "
Clod Crush. Rol., (3 horses)	0 40	" "
Extra harrowing and clod-crushing,	0 10	" "
Seed wheat 2 1 2 bush. $1 25	2 65	" "
Guano 250 lbs. per acre	7 50	" "
Sowing wheat and Guano	0 20	" "
Shovel plowing	0 75	" "
Harrowing	0 40	" "
Clod crushing	0 40	" "
	$17 80	

BUSHELS.	
Product	46 64
At $1 25	11 66
	$58 30 ——— $58 30
Expenses ———	17 80
Nett proceeds	$40 50

Exclusive of the Interest on land, and Taxes.

The above lot was broken up into an unparalleled rough and cloddy condition, and I determined to try the capabilities of my implements to bring it into a fine pulvurient state, to make, in my view, the Guano pay, and to secure a good stand of grass for profitable grazing hereafter.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
W. R. HOLT.

LOT No. 2.

To the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society:

Statement of the cultivation, Products, &c., of Lot No. 2, in Wheat, during the year 1857.

Three fourths of this Lot had been in cultivation of cotton for 35 years successively, and for the last ten years had been manured with well rotted farm yard manure every two or three years, and also every two or three alternate years dressed with leached ashes over the recent planted cotton seed, in the drill and on the surface—the general product of cotton in the seed from 6 to 1200 lbs.

In the Spring of 1856 it was deeply plowed, 7 to 8 inches with three horse plows, harrowed and planted in corn. During the last of October the corn was gathered, the corn stalks cut close to the ground, removed to the barn yard, and Wheat at the rate of 2 bushels of early Purple Straw was sown to the acre with at the same time 200 lbs. of Peruvian Guano—plowed in with sharp shovel plows and thoroughly harrowed with three horse harrows, and cross harrowed. The sowing of the wheat and guano was made the second week in November, and the land in the finest possible tilth.

The wheat was cut with a Hussey wheat reaper, and the yield on the 22.75 acres, 967 1-4 measured bushels of early purple straw, weighing on Fairbank's balance 65 lbs. to the bushel. At 60 lbs. per bushel, the yield is 46,07 bushels per acre.

This Lot, No. 2, is at my Linwood Farm. The soil is naturally of the quality of upland, and consists of a deep chocolate clay loam, lies very high and undulating and is the north end of a field of 40 acres and was cut off from the field in a regular form, but was the best wheat in the field, as a portion of it, the remaining, was winter killed, from the blowing off the deep snow and wetness of a part of the field.

ESTIMATED COST OF LABOR, SEED, MANURE, &C.

Listing off into 18 cut lands with 2 horses,	$0 15	per acre.
Sowing wheat and Guano,	0 20	" "
Shovel plowing,	0 75	" "
Harrowing and cross Harrowing, 3 horses,	0 80	" "
Seed wheat,	2 65	" "
Peruvian Guano, 200 lbs.	6 00	" "
	$10 55	

BUSHELS.	
Product	46 07 per acre.
At $1 25	11 51 3-4
	57 58 3 4 ——— $57 58 3-4
——— Exp.	10 55
	$47 03 3-4

Nett product, exclusive of interest on land and taxes.

The charges for the labor of cultivation above made, may be considered by some too liberal, but from great experience I consider them about right.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
W. R. HOLT.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Sugar from the Chinese Sugar-Cane.

We have received from Joseph S. Lovering, Oakhill, Philadelphia county, five different samples of sugar, the result of seven experiments, made by him with the Chinese sugar-cane. Mr. Lovering planted the seeds last year, to determine the value of the plant in its sugar-producing qualities. First, he established, by polarscopic observation, the presence of crystallized sugar in the cane, and then he began his experiments. The first experiment was a discouraging one, and the dark viscid mass stood six days without the sign of a crystal: but being kept warm four days longer yielded a crop of soft crystals.—The second produced a yellow brown sugar, as dry as and about the color of second quality Cuba sugar used by refiners. For the acre 625 1-2 lbs. sugar, and 123 3 4 gallons molasses, produced from 18,148 canes, yielded 1,737 gallons juice, weighing 9 lbs. per gallon, or 15,633 lbs., being 4 per cent. of sugar and 9,50 per cent. of molasses, or 13,50 per cent. together. The third experiment was a failure. The fourth was very successful, producing 1,221,85 lbs. to the acre and 74,39 gallons of molasses. The fifth produced white sugar directly from the cane without refining. The seventh experiment was in refining, and 15 lbs. of good loaf sugar were produced from the proceeds of the experiment considered failures.

The conclusion that Mr. L. comes to is that an acre will probably yield 1,466,22 lbs. of sugar and 74,39 gallons molasses from 1,847 gallons of juice. The weather was unpropitious to the ripening of the cane, and, probably, ten per cent. was lost in consequence, which would increase the quantity to 1,612 lbs. of sugar, and 81 8 10 gallons of molasses, a yield very nearly corresponding to the best conducted Louisiana plantations. The best time for sugar making is when the seeds are all ripe, and after several frosts, the thermometer below 30 degrees; frost or hard freezing does not hurt the juice nor the sugar, but warm weather after frost does. Cane cut and housed, or shocked in the field will probably keep unchanged a long while. When the juice is obtained, the process of sugar making should proceed continuously without delay. The clarification should be as perfect as possible—bullock's blood and milk of lime will answer for clarification, skimming being required constantly. The concentration and boiling done after clarification should be as rapid as possible in shallow evaporators.—With these conditions secured, it is as easy, Mr. L. says, to make good sugar from the Chinese sugar cane as to make a pot of good mush, and easier than to make a kettle of good apple butter. These experiments, conducted by an intelligent gentleman, extensively engaged in the sugar-refining business in this city, settle, at once all question respecting the production of sugar from the Chinese cane, and the value of that plant to the agriculture of the country. They are of the most reliable character, and, coming from a person of his experience, cannot fail to make a strong impression upon the minds of all interested in the culture of the new plant.

Rail Road Progress.

The *Courier & Enquirer* of Saturday says:

"We give a summary showing the number of miles and cost of railroads in the world.—The summary is of later date than the separate statements given by the different writers on Railroads—Tooke, Gardner, and others—and, of course shows an increase. There is a discrepancy between the number of miles in operation in Germany, according to the authority of Tooke, and the following. This is explained by the fact that many of the railroads stated by Tooke as belonging to Germany should be placed in the column of French and Belgic Railroads. The following table also exhibits the low cost of American railroads compared with those of Europe:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RAIL ROADS IN OPERATION.

	English miles.	Cost in dollars.	Cost per mile.
U. S's. '56	26,000	$920,000,000	$35,000
G. B'n, '55	8,297	1,487,916,420	179,000
France '56	4,038	616,118,995	152,000
Ger'y. '55	3,213	228,000,000	71,000
Prussia '55	1,290	145,000,000	63,000
Belgium '55	1,095	98,500,000	90,000
Bri. Provinces	823	41,600,000	50,000
Cuba	359	16,100,000	45,000
Panama	57	7,000,000	150,000
South America	60	4,500,000	75,000
Russia	422	12,500,000	100,000
Sweeden	75	7,500,000	100,000
Italy	170	17,000,000	100,000
Spain	60	6,100,000	100,000
Africa	25	3,100,000	125,000
India	100	15,000,000	150,000
Total	46,074	$3,655,435	$79,000

Accompanying this a table appears, showing the rail road progress in the United States for the year 1857, and a comparative view of the progress annually in each State since 1828, the date of the beginning of the system.

From the column showing the number of miles for the year ending January 1858, we find that there were only about seventeen hundred miles built during the year, which is a smaller number than for any year since 1850. The construction of rail roads for the past year has been principally in the following States, namely: Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

The *Courier & Enquirer* remarks:

"The progress of rail roads in the United States, their effect upon the prosperity of the country, and their future prospects, are much beyond the wildest dreams of the originators of the system. The number of miles built in the first ten years of our rail road history, beginning in the year 1838, was 1843, of which New York State built 18 per cent.—The number of miles built in the second ten years, or from 1838 to 1848, was 3039, of which New York built 15 per cent. From 1847 to 1856 the number built was 18,794, of which New York State built 9 per cent.—At the present time New York State has over 11 per cent of the total length of rail roads and ranks next to Illinois in number of miles. Our rail road history has had two eras—the first from 1828 to 1848, when there was in the number of miles built an average increase of 268 miles per year—and the second from 1848 to 1856, having an average increase of 2350 miles per year. In many of the States the development of the rail road system is quite equal to the wants of the people—but in many others, Kentucky being the most notable instance, it is much less.

For the next few years, new rail roads will have to be built by local assistance and with the aid of the State to be benefitted. The time has past for the West to depend upon us for capital or for us to look to Europe."

The Rail Road increase and progress of South Carolina, are represented in the table referred to as follows, in the number of miles for each year from 1831 to 1857, inclusive:

1831	6	1844	204
1832	33	1845	204
1833	88	1846	204
1834	137	1847	204
1835	137	1848	204
1836	137	1849	204
1837	137	1850	241
1838	137	1851	283
1839	137	1852	383
1840	137	1853	599
1841	204	1854	650
1842	204	1855	677
1843	204	1856	706
1857			842

MIRACULOUS ANSWER TO PRAYER.—Benajah Prather, an orderly member of the Baptist Church of Christ, at Rehoboth, Wilkes co., Ga., eight years ago, was taken sick, and although very, yet there wrs nothing extraordinary in his case, nor convalescence; but before he got entirely well he was deprived of speech entirely, notwithstanding his mental and corporal functions were vouchsafed to him in their usual perfection, nor has he uttered a word since until Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, while reposing on his bed, meditating upon the goodness of his God in so long sparing his life, and deploring his sad condition—praying fervently for deliverence from it, when all of a sudden, as from an electric shock, he was entirely restored; and could converse as fluently as ever in his life.
Wilkes Republican.

☞ A little boy six years old was killed in New York recently, by drinking brandy which his mother had left in a pitcher upon her table. A sad warning to mothers.

☞ France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia make about three hundred and forty millions of pounds of beet sugar in the course of a year.

The wise man stands firm in all extremities, and bears the lot of his humanity with a divine temper.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

Rail Roads and Taxation.

In several recent numbers of the Greensboro' Patriot & Flag a series of articles have appeared, professing to advocate Internal Improvements in the West, which we think deserve some notice. The Patriot proclaims itself the friend of the Western Extension and of the Fayetteville Coal Fields Road: and urges upon the people the importance of an early completion of those two works.—How shall they be constructed, is the question? The sum and substance of the Patriot's answer to this grave inquiry is, that the Western Extension must be built without any further tax upon land and negroes—that the West must join in a general crusade against the Banks of the State, and make them contribute of their plethoric wealth something in aid of the works it pretends to favor. In a word, the profits of Banking must build any other Rail Road that may be necessary in North Carolina, or it shall not be built at all. That is the position of the Patriot.

This position of the Patriot shows three parties in the field in North Carolina all professing to have the same very desirable end in view—the improvement of the State—and apparently differing only as to the means of accomplishing this end.

The Internal Improvement men of the Greensboro' Patriot school profess the greatest zeal for the Western Extension and the Coal Fields Road;—they confess that without the Western Extension the Central Road will be a body without legs or arms—it cannot support itself. Yet they say no further taxes must be imposed on land and negroes to feed this great State cripple, which has already cost the owners of land and negroes $4,000,000, and which will continue to cost millions more to no purpose, if allowed to *stand as it is*. Make the Banks build our Rail Roads—land and negroes can build no more. That is the platform of the Patriot.

The next Internal Improvement party is that of the McRae and Leake school. They don't say so much about future improvements as they do of those that are already made.—The great and consuming debt created by these, exercises their imagination day and night. How shall our debts be paid—not how shall our condition be improved—is the question that torments them. The fundamental idea of this class of politicians is that North Carolina is a poor, penniless, exhausted, imbecile community. They assume that there is nothing in the State worth taking care of, and that if there should be, that the people have not the capacity to take care of it. They lament that Rail Roads have robbed the people and plunged them in debt.—They lament that there is no hope for us *of ourselves*. Economy—prudence—wisdom, even Solomon's, can't save us from the sheriff's hammer. Enveloped in this dark cloud of senseless despondency, one glimmer of an expiring light brings hope to their troubled breasts. See! Look! Behold! How they rob and plunder the public domain. Let us go in for our share. Let us pay our debts with the public lands.

We will improve the State—extend the Central Road West—build other Roads wherever needed—*when we get our share of the public lands*. That is the platform of the McRae school.

The third and last class of Internal Improvement men, and the only sensible, reasonable and honest class, are those who see and acknowledge the wonderful and extraordinary natural resources with which a bountiful providence has blessed this good old State.—Who see and acknowledge the fact that we the people have rather abused than used those bounties. Who see and acknowledge that however decried abroad by supercilious ignorance, or disparaged at home by prating popinjay politicians, North Carolina has the material wealth and the mental power to meet and discharge in an old fashioned honest way all her debts, and to go on with and construct whatever needful works of Improvement her citizens may demand.

To this last class we believe the majority of the people of the State belong. To this class we of the West must of necessity belong, if we ever expect to participate in the benefits which other portions of the State now enjoy. We want Rail Road facilities.—They have been and must be in the future built by taxing the people. The profits of Banking, as the tax upon money at interest, might be of great help in building the Roads we want. To say that, under present circumstances, that resource alone would answer our purposes, is about as ridiculous as the other proposition, that without we can reach the profits which the Banks derive from their monopoly we can build no more roads.

We shall pursue this subject in our next, not so much in answer to what the Patriot has said but in order to put our own very decided views upon the topic discussed before our people.

22d of February.

The Sons of Temperance of this place, we learn, contemplate celebrating the 22d inst., (next Monday) the birth day of the immortal Washington, in an appropriate manner. An address will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. John M. Carlisle, of Williamston, S. C., formerly a resident of our town. Mr. C.'s friends, and their name is legion, will rejoice to see him again among them. His well known ability is a sufficient guarantee that the address will be worthy of the day and the occasion.

The Ladies of the Methodist Church will give a Supper at night, at the Court House, to raise funds to assist in paying off the debt contracted in the building of the Church.—The object is certainly a most commendable one, and we cannot doubt will be warmly responded to. To say that everything will be handsomely and magnificently prepared, is unnecessary—at least to those who have ever attended a similar festival in Asheville. The Ladies of our town are unsurpassed in personal beauty and grace, by any on earth; and, in fact, if we must speak our honest convictions, they are equalled by very few. In the more substantial accomplishments of female character, such for instance as getting up a magnificent entertainment, we banter the world to find their equals. And (a word in your ear, young man,) they are not *quite* all married yet!

☞We have received the first number of the "Democrat," just established at Greeneville, Tenn., by H. G. Robertson, Esq. It is neatly printed, edited with taste and judgment, and will no doubt be handsomely sustained by the Democracy of "old Greene" and surrounding counties.

Retired.

Maj. B. F. Perry, who was one of the founders, and for seven years past the Editor, of the Greenville (S. C.,) Patriot, has retired from that position, and takes leave of his patrons in a neat valedictory. G. E. Elford, Esq., succeeds him.

☞Col. Landon C. Haynes, of Tennessee, has consented to deliver the Annual Address at the close of the present session of the Holston Conference Female College. Col. H. is a ripe scholar and a fascinating speaker.—A rich treat may be expected.

Fight in Congress.

On the morning of the 6th instant, a fight took place in the House of Representatives between Mr. Keitt of South Carolina and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, in which, judging from the reports in the papers, the latter came off "second best." A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, who was an eye witness of the affair, gives the following account of it:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1858.

About two o'clock, A. M., Gen. Quitman offered a proposition to disentangle the proceedings in the House. Mr. Grow, who was in one of the aisles on the democratic side of the House, objected a little tartly. Mr. Keitt said to him, "Go on the other side of the House, to which you belong, if you want to object." Mr. Grow answered, "I'll object where I please." Mr. Keitt then said, "Wait till I can come round, and I'll take care of you." Mr. Keitt went round and said to him, "You Abolitionist puppy, move to your side of the House, and don't stay here."—Grow said, "I'll stay as long as I please."—Mr. Keitt then choked him for an instant. He then started off, when Mr. Grow said, "You can't come from your plantation and crack the whip over me." Mr. Keitt turned back and said, "I'll choke you again for that insolence," and he grasped his throat a second time. Gen. Davis, of Miss., then interfering, wrenched Mr. Keitt round to keep them apart, and pressing him against the corner of a table, Mr. Keitt partially fell. Mr. Grow, when Mr. Keitt was wrenched round to separate them, struck at Mr. Keitt, we think, but did not reach him. Those by say he did not reach him. Mr. Barksdale, in interfering to separate them, was struck, and dealt a few heavy blows in return. The whole thing was sudden and over in a moment. There was not much excitement prevailing before or afterwards. This is a succint statement of the whole affair, which will, doubtless, be greatly exaggerated by Black Republican prints. The whole thing was extemporaneous.

☞From the "Banner of the Cross" we learn that the following munificent sums have been subscribed to the Southern University, an Episcopalian Institution just established in Tennessee: Col. John Armfield, of Warren county, Tenn., $25,000 per annum during life; Dr. Warren, of Edenton, N. C., $25,000; Col. Isaac Croom, of Greensboro', Ala., to endow a Professorship, $2000 per annum during his life, and $25,000 at his death. This looks like backing faith with works!

LEGALIZED.—The Tennessee Legislature has passed an act legalizing the Bank suspensions in that State until January 1860.

The weight of specie in the banks of New York City is sixty tuns.

North Carolina Cherokees.

We have been favored by Col. William H. Thomas with an "Explanation of the Fund held in trust by the United States for the North Carolina Cherokees, by W. H. Thomas;"—contained in a neat pamphlet of 14 pages. We publish the following extracts, containing the resolution, in behalf of the Cherokees, introduced in Congress by Mr. Clingman, and its objects as explained by Col. Thomas, for the information of those of our western county readers who feel an interest in the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1858.

SIR: As the representative of the North Carolina Cherokees, I beg leave to refer to a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives, by the Hon. T. L. Clingman, which passed, and is now under consideration of the committee. And by way of explanation to furnish the facts connected with the origin of the trust-fund therein referred to, and the objects designed to be attained by the resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of amending the fourth and fifty sections of an act, entitled, An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, &c., approved 29th July, 1848, so as to regulate the payment of interest due to the North Carolina Cherokees, on funds held in trust for them by the United States under the said act, so as to estimate the interest on what remains due in each year ending on the 29th of July, agreeably to a census roll of said Indians. And in case of the death of any of the Indians, to estimate the intersst to the time of payment, which, with the principal of $53 33, to be paid over to the legal representatives of such Indian, remaining in the State of North Carolina at the time of payment. And in case of there being no heirs at law to receive it, then to pay over the same to the survivors of that portion of the tribe and their legal representatives, in accordance with the laws of the State."

* * * * * * * *

In conclusion, I beg leave to refer the Committee to the objects designed to be effected by the passage of a law embracing the principles contained in the resolution now under consideration.

1st. A fixed period, the 29th of July, will be established to estimate the interest due the North Carolina Cherokees. This, it is presumed, will lead to some regularity in the payment of interest upon so much of the trust funds as may remain in the Treasury on that day.

Hitherto, for more than half the time since the fund was set apart in the Treasury, great irregularity has prevailed in the payment of the interest due under the act of July 29, 1848. And at this time there is probably not less than eleven thousand dollars of the interest due unpaid. The passage of a law fixing a time of payment, and calculating interest upon what remains unpaid at that time, would tend to prevent those continued delays in making payment, which are no doubt measurably caused by a desire to avoid the trouble of praparing the pay roll, and making payment of those small sums to the great numbers of the legal representatives. Because it would be a slander on the Government to suppose that the payment of interest was wihheld with a view of gradually embezzling any part of the funds held in trust for the Indian tribes, or the interest due thereon.

After teaching the Indians to look up to the head of the Indian Bureau as Father, to the Secretary of Interior as Great Father, and to the President of the United States as Great Grand Father, to attempt, under any pretext, to set aside a claim to either their trust funds or interest, would tend to destroy the confidence of all the tribes in the Government of the United States, and the relation of Father, Great Father, and Great Grand Father would soon change, and their influence over the Indian tribes cease to exist, and they would justly become the enemies, instead of friends, of the Government.

2d. The Secretary to pay over the principal and interest that has accrued due to the deceased Cherokees, embraced in the census roll, to their legal representatives. And in case of their having no lawful heirs, to be equally divided among the survivors on the census roll, or their legal representatives. This would obviate the difficulty of making payments in cases where the sum would be too small for the claimants to come to the agent after it, and too expensive for the Government to send it to them.

3d. By providing that the distribution of interest shall be in accordance with the laws of the State, the uncertainty of Indian customs, in the distribution of estates, would be avoided, which, since those Indians have abandoned polygamy, becomes important in the distribution of estates, and by confining it to those remaining in the State, and in case a family becomes extinct, by dividing the funds among the survivors, the proper persons will receive it for whom it was intended.

But if the Government prefers to retain the fund to paying it over, all that is asked on the part of the Indians is, that arrangements shall be made to pay over the arrearages of interest due, and, in future, provide that interest shall be paid on all the money that remains unpaid on the 29th of July in each year. The Government cannot reasonably complain of paying the interest provided by law for the use of the fund held as trustee for the Indians; and when she fails to pay the interest, to pay over the principal. Equity and good faith require that one should be done without unreasonable delay. And as to the remainder of the trust fund, the Secretary of the Interior is already authorized to pay it over, under the act of 1855, when he shall be satisfied that North Carolina has assented to the Indians remaining permanently in the State.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. THOMAS.

INCREASED.—The Georgia Legislature has increased the Governor's salary to $4,000; Supreme Judges to two thousand five hundred dollars.

PROHIBITED.—The Kentucky Legislature has recently passed a law prohibiting the circulation in that State of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Unfair.

The "lords of creation," after exhausting their entire stock of wit and ridicule at that feminine luxury, crinoline, have, as a somewhat noted politician of this beat used to say, "fairly *cove* in!" They have meanly, maliciously, and "with malice aforethought" and intent to pilfer, set about appropriating that well beloved and fondly cherished article, *hoops*, to their own selfish purposes! We learn from a Washington letter that at Senator Douglas' late ball in that city, several of the dandies had *small hoops* in the bottoms of the legs of their pantaloons. They were made of steel, and gave the pants a very pretty set around the boot. Now we solemnly protest, on behalf of the ladies, against this new scheme of fillibustering. Hoops are exclusively *feminine thunder*, and the gentleman in this quarter who presumes to trespass upon their rights, may expect to find the Asheville News down upon him "like a duck upon a June bug!" Look sharp, boys.

☞The Captain General of Cuba it is stated, has made over five millions of dollars in the last five years, as his per centage from the sale of cargoes of slaves that he allowed to land under his jurisdiction.

☞A few days since a fire occurred in New Orleans, which destroyed the Magazine street Market and neighboring stores. The loss was upwards of $50,000,

Electioneering Story.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells the following:

The interest attached to the proceedings of the Mormons at San Bernardino has drawn out a number of letters about their present and past conduct, in one of which some revelations are made about the purchase of the Mormon votes by the Know Nothings in 1855. In the fall of that year a large amount of money was to be raised to make a payment on the San Bernardino ranch, and some of the Mormon leaders thought it would be well to make a portion of the money needed out of the votes of the saints at the coming election. They accordingly dispatched Amasa Lyman, a high dignitary of the church, to San Francisco, and after approaching distinguished representatives of both parties, he found the Know Nothings would pay most, and a contract was made with them for $7,000. Lyman immediately dispatched a messenger to San Bernardino with a letter, to be read in church, directing the saints "by all means" to vote the Know Nothing ticket.—The messenger passed through Los Angeles, and while there, was found by a Democrat, who suspected what was going on, and managed to get the messenger very drunk. The said democrat then took charge of the messenger's letters, found the one from Lyman altered one word so that the faithful were directed to vote the Know Nothing ticket "by no means." He then sealed the letter again; and in due time it was read in the church at San Bernardino. The messenger knowing the bargain made at San Francisco, declared there was some forgery about it; but Lyman's handwriting was known, and San Bernardino cast three hundred and thirty two for Bigler (Democrat) and fourteen for Johnson (Know Nothing.) So the Democrats got the votes cheap. But the Mormons gained nothing, for the Know Nothings were distrustful, and would not agree to pay until after they should know the result. They were to pay $7,000 if the majority of the Mormons should vote their ticket; $14,000 if the vote were unanimous. This whole story may be untrue; but it is generally believed, and something of the kind was rumored at the time.

HORRIBLE.—Some three weeks ago, a man of the name of McNair was going the rounds of our streets begging for money, that he might go to San Francisco and have his body opened in order to take therefrom two *live snakes*. This man was in Folsome some eight months before, and was relieved of a third snake he had in him, through some medicine given him by Dr. Higgins, but it so much reduced him as to cause the doctor to abandon the operation for fear of fatal consequences. The two yet remaining, one large and the other a small snake, who, by their continual movings and gnawings, make the life of the wretched man so irksome that he has resolved to undergo the operation of being opened, probably at the loss of life. He is a hearty eater, but is still emaciated. The larger of the two snakes generally remains in a stupified state, unless hungry, when a bite causes the poor man to wince, while the little snake is very restless, and causes much more pain, being continually moving and nipping the flesh. How the snakes ever came in his body is a study for the curious; and how they are to be ejected therefrom is a study for the skillful surgeons who undertake the job, for we deem it impossible to make the operation without costing the patient his life; but life has few attractions for him.—*Folsom (Cal.) Dis.*

TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Some time ago, a French engineer, M. Thome de Gamond, published a plan for uniting England with France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea, from Bologne sur Mer to Dover. We learn from Paris that the Emperor of the French regards such a tunnel as both desirable and practicable, and that by his orders M. de Gamond's plan was referred to a commission of government civil engineers, all eminent men. This commission, after examining the scheme in all its details, have come to the conclusion that it is feasible, and ought to be seriously entertained, and it has recommended the government to disburse £20,000 for the purpose of making new investigations respecting it. The same commission recommended that the English Government should be requested to say if it be disposed to take any part in these investigations.

A horse, valued at $300, recently died from fright at Kinderhook, New York. The sight of an elephant passing his residence, caused it to rupture a blood vessel.

Swift declared he was too proud to be vain. The distinction is a nice one.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Caldwell, held at the Court House in Lenoir, on Tuesday the 9th February, 1858; on motion, Gen. C. W. Clarke was appointed Chairman and B. M. Tuttle requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, when the following resolutions were offered by Thomas J. Dula, Esq., viz:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in Charlotte on the 14th of April next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty Delegates to represent Caldwell caunty in said Convention.

Resolved, That his ability, patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the State, eminently qualify W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, to be the standard bearer of the Democracy in the next Gubernatorial contest, and that we respectfully urge his nomination upon the Convention.

Resolved, That Gov. Bragg is entitled to the thanks of the people of North Carolina for the able and faithful discharge of the duties of his high office, and upon retiring will receive the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That the Administration of Jas. Buchanan, thus far, has been such as challenges the approval of national men of all parties every where.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the Democratic party, as laid down in its State and National platforms;—that it is the duty of Democrats every where to perfect their organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder to resist the torrents of Black Republicanism, Abolitionism, and all the other isms that threaten to sweep over our country and destroy its institutions.

Resolved, That we have no use for those men who call themselves Democrats, but at the same time are seeking to disorganize and embarrass the party by advocating "Distribution" and other hobbies.

Dr. John A. Dickson being present, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a speech of some length and much force, touching the matters embraced in the resolutions.

S. C. W. Tate and A. M. Erwin, Esq'rs, addressed the meeting in appropriate speeches, when the question on the resolutions was taken, and they were adopted unanimously.

Under the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following Delegates: J. N. Horshaw, T. J. Dula, John Puett, S. Webb, J. T. Stuart, L. C. Estes, David Moore, Jesse Moore, J. Moore, R. Estes, Rufus B. Clarke, C. McD. Dickson, James Dickson, Azor Shell, N. A. Powell, J. S. Powell, J. C. Steele, Allen Laxton, W. R. Saunders, G. Russel, Edwin Brown, Franklin Brown, W. F. Deal, James Downs, W. L. Payne, John T. Shell, Alva Brown, John W. Dula, S. P. Dula, Julius G. Conley, John Curtis, Reuben Harrison, Jos. Corpening, A. J. Corpening, D. W. Presnell, Anthony Page, A. A. Lootz, James Sparks, Dr. J. A. Ballew, Alfred Dula, J. M. Cottrell, Wm. Cottrell, A. J. Taylor, E. Hedrick, H H. Settlemoir, E. H. Dobbins, S. Hartley, T. Livingston, A. Smith, W. Deal, J. P. Stansy.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of Delegates.

It was further, on motion,

Resolved, That if it should turn out that none of the Delegates appointed find it convenient to attend the Convention, the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint proxies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, and that the N. C. Standard, Republican Banner, and Charlotte Democrat be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. W. CLARKE, Ch'n.
B. M. TUTTLE, Sec'y.

The Corner.

By Charles Mackay.

The seat in the corner—
What comfort we see
In that type of affection,
Where love bends the knee;
When the prayers of our childhood
We learned to repeat,
And the lips of a mother
Made holiness sweet.

The name of a corner
Has something still dear,
That tells us of pleasures
Ne'er bought with a tear;
Of loved ones remember'd,
Of faces, once gay,
That have fled like a dream,
Like a vision away.

In our letters, full often,
Kind sayings abound;
But still in the corner
The kindest is found;
We look to the postscript,
And there, written small,
We find in the corner
Words dearer than all.

Our heart receives many
We love with good will,
But who gets the corner
Is loved the best still;
For the heart hath its corner,
And dear is the one
Who remains its possessor
Till life's love is gone.

A dying man upon the gallows lately affirmed that the first step in his career of crime was that of not paying for a newspaper.—*Exchange.*

We warn some of our good readers to beware, lest they meet a similar fate.

Two hundred and thirty years ago, twenty four dollars purchased the whole city and county of New York.

A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a novel beverage, in the shape of wine manufactured from tomatoes. Good judges pronounce it excellent. Its ingredients are the juice of the tomato and sugar. It resembles champagne in point of color.

NOVEL IDEA OF HEAVEN.—An Indian was lately hung in Texas for the murder of a child. When on the scaffold he said he was going to Arkansas and wished the other Indians to send his gun to him after he should get there.

[From the Washington Globe.]

The Island of Cuba.

The arguments lately made in various sections of the Union in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by individual or national force, and the denunciations, by Spanish journals brought by the last steamer, of such supposed American projects of forcible annexation, have suggested to us that some account of that valuable island may now prove of general interest.

Cuba is the largest and most important of the West India Islands, and commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, whence it has been called the key of the West Indies. It is about seven hundred miles in length and seventy in breadth, and contains, with its dependencies, 32,807 square miles, being nearly equal in extent to Great Britain.

The climate is delightful and very healthy, for which reason it is a favorite resort of invalids. Even on the top of the Grande Antilla, the chief range of mountains running through the island from end to end, there has scarcely ever been ice, and then only a few lines thick. The seasons are not distinguished as summer and winter, but as the wet and the dry, though the periods at which they begin and end are not very well defined.—The rainy season commonly begins in May, but sometimes in April, and occasionally not till June.

The soil is very fertile, but, as in many other tropical countries, the people are too sluggish to cultivate it to any great extent. The chief agricultural productions are sugar, coffee, tobacco, manico and maize. The work on the plantations is done almost exclusively by negroes, whose condition is far worse than that of the slaves in the United States. The whipping-post is in constant use. As an instance of the great fertility of the soil, Trumbull states that, in the district of Suga la Grande, a *caballeria* of land, which is nearly equal to thirty three acres, has been known to produce two hundred and eighty thousand pounds of the fair colored, Muscovado sugar of that country, being nearly equal to four moderate sized hogsheads per acre.

The population is made up of Creoles and negroes, the latter forming about one third. The Creoles, like their Spanish ancestors, are intelligent, but indolent; the negroes are not allowed to be either.

There are in the island several excellent copper, iron, and coal mines, which would be very productive if well worked. Small quantities of gold and silver have also been found. Since the introduction of bees, between sixty and seventy years ago, honey and wax have been important articles of trade. Manufactures have been much neglected.

Of domestic animals, the ox, the horse, and the pig, are the most useful, and form a large part of the wealth of the country. The oxen are so numerous that many of them have run wild; and they are hunted for the sake of their hides and tallow, which are sent to Spain.

Of domestic fowls, chickens are the most numerous; though the goose, turkey, peacock, and pigeon, are well known. The English game cock is much prized for his fighting talents. It will be remembered that Santa Anna's chief amusement, when in Cuba, was cock fighting.

There are many fine turtles on the shores of the island, from which the best tortoise shell are obtained. Fresh fish of various kinds abound. Snakes and other reptiles are few, but noxious insects of all kinds are found in large numbers.

The island is divided into several jurisdictions, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and military. The civil jurisdiction consists of two provinces, with two distinct Governors, entirely independent of each other; the supreme military chief of the whole island, with the title of Captain General, being the civil Governor of the one province only, called San Cristoval de la Havana, while the other, Santiago de Cuba, has a separate Governor, who, in affairs purely political or civil, is not in any way subject to the Captain General. Besides, the island is divided into three military divisions, whose chiefs take their orders from the Captain General. At Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto, Principe, and Cienfuegos, there are also officers with the title of Governer, named by the Captain General, whose office is of a judical nature, extending to disputed points of every sort—civil, criminal, and military. Subordinate to these are eight lieutenancies.

The Captain General has appellate jurisdiction in military matters. In the cities and towns there are also municipal bodies, called *ayuntamients perpetous*, or perpetual unions, and, in the rural district, *jueces pedancos*, or petty judges, who are named by the local Governors. These exercise both judicial and ministerial functions.

The Captain General presides at the meetings of the Havana Union, consisting of twelve members. The chief secular tribunal of Havana is that of the Captain General, who has in military affairs an auditor of war, and in civil disputes a general assessor, who likewise exercise the duties of the civil magistracy. The tribunal of the ordinary alcaldes has also cognizance, in the first instance, of civil and military disputes. The Union has also a certain judicial jurisdiction. There is, beside, a commercial tribunal, whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs.

The judges are all paid by fees instead of salaries. The judges' fees depend on their rank, and the number and length of their sittings; they are, therefore, remarkably sedentary in their habits. Judicial proceedings as on the continent of Europe, are conducted wholly in writing, *viva voce* pleading and trial by jury being alike unknown. The lawyers are paid according to the number of pages they write; long pleas are, therefore, by no means uncommon. The suitor in a Cuban court cannot move a step without paying a fee to a judge, lawyer, clerk, interpreter, or crier.

Some attention has been paid to education by the Government, but very little has been accomplished. In 1840, there were 99,599 free children in the island between the ages of five and ten, of whom only one tenth were sent to school.

There is no such thing as liberty of the press in Cuba. Everything is subjected to the strictest censorship. In 1837 eight newspapers were published in Cuba, of which four were daily. During the constitutional crisis in Spain, when the censorship was, for a time, suspended, a number of papers with the most singular names, which were some index to the wishes and opinions of the people, were started at Havana; such as, The Constitutional Tailor, The Roars of an African Lion, Brilliant Strokes of Tyranny, The Mosquito, The

Fly, The Wasp, &c.

Authorities differ as to the population of Cuba. According to the census of 1827, which was, we believe, the last taken, the population was 730,562. Of these, the whites numbered 311,051; the free negroes, 57,514; and the free people of color, not negroes, 48,980. The number of slaves was 286,942; of whom 183,290 were males, and 103,652 females. Since 1827, the population has, of course, greatly increased, as is shown by the amount of imports since then, and the constantly increasing production of the island.—It now amounts, probably, to about 1,500,000.

The trade of Cuba is excellent. Its situation, the fertility of its soil, and the short distance—not more than thirty miles—from any point in the interior to the sea shore, all tend to give it great commercial prosperity; and, if the many injurious restraints now imposed upon its trade were removed, it would soon become one of the richest spots on earth.

The island is very heavily taxed by the mother country. The greater portion of the revenues is derived from duties on imports.—A great difference is made between goods from Spain and those from other countries.—The duty on floor, especially on that from the United States, is very heavy. If from Spain, and in Spanish vessels, the duty is two dollars per barrel; but if the same be in foreign vessels, the duty is six dollars per barrel. If the flour be foreign, but under the Spanish flag, the duty is eight dollars and a half per barrel; but if it be foreign, and under foreign flag the duty is nine dollars and a half per barrel.

The United States flour is, however, so far superior to the Spanish, that, independently of the difference in price caused by the discriminating duties laid, it always commands a much higher price, selling, very often, for three dollars more per barrel. The only effect of this high tariff on American flour has been to increase smuggling; for it is more used throughout the island than it was years ago, and yet less passes through the custom houses.

The trade of the United States with Cuba has always been very large. The relative proportion of goods imported and exported under the flags of Spain, England, and the United States, has been stated as follows:—Spain, forty three and one half per cent; the United States twenty six per cent.

Within the last ten years, the interior of the country has been much improved, and the means of communication increased by railroads, &c. The first railroad ever laid in the island, running from Havana to the most important of sugar districts, was constructed by Alfred Cruger, of the United States.

Such, in brief, is Cuba. What she shall be in future, we leave to be determined by the politicians.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

A Fighting Preacher.

When our revolutionary war first broke out, and Congress called upon the several States to furnish regular regiments for the Continental line, Peter Muhlenburg, a pastor in the Tenth Legion, mounted his pulpit one fine morning, told his congregation he was going to the wars, and exhorted as many of them as could raise the pluck to follow his example. His word took like wild fire—a regiment was soon raised—and Peter himself was appointed Colonel. Never was there a better choise. Peter fought even better than he prayed. His regiment was everywhere, where hard knocks were going on—at Princeton, at Brandy wine, at Germantown, at Monmouth, at Yorktown, and Peter was always at the head of his regiment. So prominent was he upon such occasions, that with some of his admirers he obtained the name of Devil Pete, while by the army generally he was known as the "Fighting Parson." His skill seems to have been equal to his gallantry, for in a short time he became a General, and was one among the most highly esteemed of Washington's officers.—He was a striking example of the fact, that a man makes none the worse soldier for serving his Creator with fidelity.

Gen. Havelock seems to have been a man of very much the same build of Gen. Muhlenburg. He was one of the genuine, old school, Cromwellian breed—a real "fear-the-Lord-and-keep-your-powder-dry" generation. He preached to his men—he prayed with them—and even baptized them. On one occasion he was court martialed for this offence. An enquiry into the state of his regiment proved so satisfactory that the Governor General said he wished he would baptize the whole army. Now, the exploits of this man and his force are absolutely marvellous. He has shown all the qualities of a great officer—one worthy to take his place by the side of Wellington and Marlborough. They have shown all the qualities of the best and bravest solders. They fought six battles in six days, each time against odds of ten to one, and were victorious every time. They marched through a swamp of foes, fighting at every step, in the burning climate of India, at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles a day. They entered the city they were sent to relieve, and were immediately surrounded, and shut in, by twenty times their number. Nothing daunted, they held on for months, fighting and victorious every day, and living upon a few ounces of rice, without any of the usual supplies of European soldiers. At last they were relieved, and the old parson had the glory and satisfaction of having by his indomitable bravery, perseverance and skill, saved the lives of hundreds of his countrymen! We cannot think of these things—of the old man's simplicity, his modesty, and his great exploits, without feeling a disposition to throw up our hats, and shout loud and long for the brave old "Baptist Preacher."

The exploits of Havelock and his men, dissipate the idea long entertained in England, and openly avowed by a former ministry, that the more profligate the army, the better the soldiers. It is our firm belief that honesty, morality, and above all, *religion*, are essential to man in performance of earthly duty, even the duty of a soldier, and hereafter, if we ever hear a man dispute this point, we shall point to fighting old Havelock, and his glorious regiment of true blue Baptists, in support of our opinion. Depend upon it, a soldier does not fight the worse for commending his soul to his Maker if he fall.

The following question is now before the Sand Lake Debating Society: "Which do women like the best—to be hugged in a polka, or squeezed in a sleigh?" We shall issue the decision in an extra.

Rev. Beverly Waugh, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Baltimore, on Sunday morning last. He was a native of Virginia—having been born in Fairfax county in 1789.

A bear was recently caught at Northfield, Vt., but in order to escape from the trap which held him, he gnawed off his paw. He was traced a distance of five miles and killed.

A Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. has been established in Kansas Territory.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate, we find that of J. S. Dancy, of this State, to be consul at Dundee, Scotland.

A French engineer was traveling upon an old Ohio steamboat. He observed to the Captain:

"But this engine is in very poor condition."

"That's so," was the reply.

"And how long do you expect to run it?"

"Till it bursts," was the cool reply.

After the next landing place there was one Frenchman less aboard that boat.

"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said a skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it?" was the caustic reply.

It is said that there are but three sorts of animals that eat tobacco—the tobacco worm, the rock goat, and man.

Great passions necessarily expose their possessor to great sacrifices.

What it costs annually to support the Royal Family of England, if properly expended, would provide food for forty thousand families of working men!

To make an excellent jam: Squeeze six or eight women, now-a-days, into a common stage coach.

A sublime spectacle is that of two inveterate tobacco chewers driving a sharp bargain over a load of wood.

A circus rider in Mobile, lately threw seventy one somersets in succession.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation, Highly Concentrated Extract Buchu, for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, &c., is a safe and pleasant remedy. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." January 7.

☞ There are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all diseases each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sandford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat any thing eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world. January 7, 1858.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell. Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. Vacation.

Wm. F. McKesson

VS.

Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. C. & M. E.

Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES*, which will be sold at 12 1-2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.

January 14, 1858.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned qualified as Administrator of the estate of John P. Smith, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law.

On Thursday the 18th day of February, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Asheville, the following personal property belonging to said estate:

5 Head of Horses, 2 Milch Cows, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Thirty or Forty Head of Cattle. Also one Buggy.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit with note and approved security.

JESSE S. SMITH, *Adm.*

Asheville, Feb. 14, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

LOOK SHARP!

WE offer to rent that comfortable dwelling house formerly the property of Jas. Smith, in the south end of Asheville.

We will also pay liberal prices for DRY TIMBER, that will be suitable either for Waggon or Carriage making. Call and see us. D. C. McGREGOR,

E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Feb. 11, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

IN EQUITY.

Wm. S. Mills and Others, Exparte.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will proceed to sell on Saturday the 6th day of March next, on the premises, (the late residence of George R. Mills, deceased,) on a credit of 12 months with interest from date, all the valuable Lands of George R. Mills, deceased, consisting of his valuable Home Place on White Oak, and various adjoining tracts, amounting to some

Two Thousand Acres,

a portion of which is rich and fertile Bottom Land, well watered and finely timbered, with one of the finest mill shoals with superior water power, in this part of the State. Situated in a rich neighborhood, directly on the high road from Greenville, S. C., and from Columbus, N. C., to Rutherfordton. These lands constitute one of the most desirable settlements for a large force any where in the up country. G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*

Columbus, N. C., Feb. 4, '58. Prin's fee $6.

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 26th ult., a bound boy named Enoch Haney, or Harry Haney he sometimes calls himself. Said boy is about 19 years old, dark or sweaty complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. All persons are forwarned from hireing or harboring said boy, as I will enforce the law against them. I will give the above reward for his delivery in the jail at Asheville.

G. W. SHACKLEFORD.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by me and made payable to Goodlett & Grady, of Greenville, S. C., and bearing date the 12th of January, 1858, due six months from date, with interest, W. D. Miller security, as I do not intend to pay it, the consideration for which it was given having proven a cheat and unsound.

H. E. LAIN.

Mud Creek, Henderson co., N. C., Jan. 28.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Rutherford Court of Equity.

John H. Wilkens

vs.

James O. Lewis et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James O. Lewis, James V. Shanklin and wife Nancy, Edward Rees and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, publication is ordered to be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks for said non resident defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. B. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept.. A. D., 1857.

L. B. BRYAN, *C. & M. E.*

Rutherfordton, Jan 28, '58. Pr'ter's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mary Roberts

vs.

L. D. Roberts,

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said L. D. Roberts is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying him to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment shall be taken pro confesso against him, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of our Independence. Issued the 20th day of January, 1858.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

January 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mitchell Buckner

vs.

Eliza Buckner.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Eliza Buckner is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding her to appear and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, at the next Term of said Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against her, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

In testimony whereof, I, L. M. ALLEN, have set my hand at Office at Jewel Hill, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857. Issued 20th January, '58.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

Jan. 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A Political, Commercial and Literary Newspaper,

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRY-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

THE political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS:

Daily, per annum,	$10 00
Try-Weekly,	5 00
Weekly, (to be issued early in February,)	2,00

Clubs will be Furnished as Follows:

Five Copies of the Daily for,	$40 00
Five Copies of the Try-Weekly,	20 00
Five Copies of the Weekly,	8,00

Payable in Advance.

February 4. 1858.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

ANY person having any matter of a documentary or traditionary character relating to the early settlement and history of this section of the State, especially of the counties west of the Blue Ridge, will confer a favor by informing the Editors of the Asheville Spectator of it. Any expense they may incur will be repaid them. Feb. 4.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, January 28, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whale* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Children's, Boys and Youth's

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Just received by MITH & CHAPMAN.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrant No. 83217, Act of March 3, 1855, issued to Mary Hamilton, widow of William O. Hamilton, late a private in Captain Killian's Company, in Colonel Bynum's Regiment, in removing the Cherokee Indians in 1838; the same having been lost and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated 6th January, 1858. J. M. ISRAEL,

Attorney for Claimant.

Jan. 28. w6.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

Short Almanac for 1858.

	SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
JANUARY.....						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH.....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL.....					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY.....							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	20	31					
JUNE.....			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY.....					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	6	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER.....						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER...				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Asheville Prices Current.

[Corrected Weekly by SMITH & CHAPMAN.]

SUGAR, brown, per lb.	12½ a 16
BACON, "	10
" crush'd, " "	18
COFFEE, " "	16⅔
FLOUR, per 100 lbs.	$3 a 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	85 a 1 00
OATS, " "	35
CORN, " "	50
DRIED APPLES.	
FEATHERS, per lb.	33⅓
WOOL, " "	25
TALLOW, " "	12½
BEESWAX, " "	20
BUTTER, " "	15
EGGS, per dozen,	10
CHICKENS, each,	10 a 12½
HOGS, gross, per lb.	
" nett, " "	
LARD, " "	
HYDES, dry, " "	15
" green " "	6 a 7
SNAKE ROOT, per lb.	30
GENSANG, " "	25
SPUN YARN,	1 20

Greenville Prices Current.

[Corrected Weekly, by SAM'L STRADLEY, Jr.]

BACON, new,	8½ a 10
BUTTER, "	15 a 20
FLOUR, per bbl.	$5 00 a 5 50
CORN (new)	50 a 55
PEAS,	75 80
WHEAT, per bush.,	90 a 1 00
OATS, " "	40 00
RYE, " "	75 00
APPLES, " "	75 a 1 25
APPLES, Dried,	1 00 a 1 25
POTATOES, Irish,	50 a 75
BEESWAX, per lb.	18¾
TALLOW, " "	10 a 12½
FEATHERS, " "	35 a 40
SPUN YARN,	1 15 a 1 20
MOLASSES,—	
West India,	50 a
New Orleans,	70 a
SUGAR, N. O., per lb.	10
" Crushed,	16⅔
SALT, per sack,	2 00
NAILS, per lb	6 a 7
CHICKENS,	12½
EGGS, per doz.,	10
COFFEE, " "	14 a 16½

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES just received at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Comptroller's Report.

From the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, we make some extracts, exhibiting the value of real estate, and the taxes derived from each subject of taxation; also the taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County purposes.—We shall continue these extracts from time to time.

JACKSON COUNTY.
E. D. Davis, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	337,025
Valuation Land,	$264,676
Town Property,	$3,662

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$407 32
Town Property,	5 65
Polls,	255 80
Interest,	88 43
Studs and Jacks,	42
Capital in Trade,	70
Marriage License,	42
Pistols and Knives,	8 50
Dirks and Canes,	1 30
Gold Watches,	8 50
Silver Watches,	3 90
Pianos,	3
Playing Cards,	3 50
Riding Vehicles,	11 90
Merchants' Capital,	54 74
Liquor Traffic,	14 65
Pedlars,	40
Total amount,	$931 90

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	$307 89
County expenses, 12 1 3 cts. per $100 value real estate,	573 23
Total amount,	$881 12

McDOWELL COUNTY.
GEORGE W. GLASS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	207,230
Valuation Land,	$648,235
Town Property,	$28,945

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$972 35
Town Property,	43 41
Polls,	524
Interest,	147 40
Salaries and Fees,	10
Mortgages and Deeds,	7
Studs and Jacks,	70
Marriage License,	30
Pistols and Knives,	10
Gold Watches,	28 75
Silver Watches,	9 90
Pianos,	1 50
Riding Vehicles,	47 85
Playing Cards,	2 10
Merchants' Capital,	60 80
Pedlars,	70
Retailers,	110
Taverns,	10 75
Bowling Alleys,	25
Daguerreotypists,	20
Privileged Voters,	2
Total amount,	$2,202 81

COUNTY TAXES.

County Expenses, 16 2 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 50 cents per poll,	$1,648 63
Total amount,	$1,648 63

MACON COUNTY.
J. G. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	320,831
Valuation Land,	$262,109
Town Property,	$18,150

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$325 49
Town Property,	28 35
Polls,	383 50
Interest,	31 42
Salaries and Fees,	10
Mortgages and Deeds,	2
Studs and Jacks,	90
Marriage License,	35
Pistols and Knives,	3 75
Gold Watches,	17 50
Silver Watches,	5 10
Pianos,	3
Riding Vehicles,	34 25
Merchants' Capital	123 21
Liquor Traffic,	14 60
Taverns,	2
Pedlars,	40
Total amount,	$1,149 62

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 2 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cts. per poll,	$376 31
County Expenses, 8 1-3 do., and 25 do.,	469 31
Schools, 8 1-3 do., and 25 do.,	469 31
Public Buildings, 8 1-3 do., and 25 do.,	469 31
Total amount,	$1,784 24

MADISON COUNTY.
R. P. MERRELL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	226,273
Valuation Land,	$320,513

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$480 76
Polls,	332
Interest,	6 32
Salaries and Fees,	5
Mortgages and Deeds,	15 98
Studs and Jacks,	24
Marriage License,	31 30
Gates and Bridges,	30
Pistols and Knives,	15
Gold Watches,	12 50
Silver Watches,	7 80
Pianos,	1 50
Riding Vehicles,	10 90
Merchants' Capital,	35 85
Liquor Traffic,	18 55
Pedlars,	80
Retailers,	30
Taverns,	4 85
Delinquents for 1855,	20
Total amount,	$1,182 21

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 1-3 cents per $100 value real estate, per poll,	$176 30
County Expenses, 26 2-3 do., and 80 do.,	1,464 43
Schools, 3 1-3 do, and 10 do.,	176 30
Total amount,	$1,817 03

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 253 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)

Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices*. If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. [Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

Call at "Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A Large lot, fresh and well cleaned, for sale at

SMITH & CHAPMAN'S.

Jan. 14, 1858.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, / John R. Williams, / C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. / William H. McKee, M. D. / Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, / W. H. McKee, / Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

Arthur's
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans.
For Sale by
SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

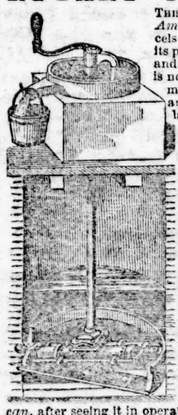
FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $8 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, rail road stations*, &c., where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received; at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge*.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*.
February 12, 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C.; Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing*, Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition
to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness,
Horror of Disease, Weak
Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night
Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with
Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands,
Flushing of the Body, Dryness of
the Skin, Pallid Countenance &
Eruptions on the Face, Pain in
the Back, Heaviness of the
Eyelids, frequently Black
Spots flying before the
eyes, with temporary
Suffusion and loss
of Sight; Want
of Attention,
great Mobility, Restlessness,
with horror of
Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients
than solitude, and nothing they more dread for
fear of themselves; no repose
of manner, no earnestness, no
Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.